EUROPEAN WAR

Battles on Land and Ses, and the

Week's Effect on the General

Germany's naval successes and Tur-

key's active participation in the war of

the nations were the outstanding fea-

tures of the world conflict during the last

week, overshadowing Germany's reverses

in both the Russian and western seats of

Great Britain's vaunted navy has thus

far failed to strike any effective blow,

while the raider's warfare of the German

seacraft has been the great surprise of operations on the water. The effectiveness of German sorties has stunned the

British Admiralty. A serious blow was delivered by the German fleet off the coast of Chili.

const of Chill.

Turkey, duped by German commanders of their warships, according to authentic reports from Constantinople, is plunged into the war against the wishes of its old party, and once in, is steered by the radical Young Turke. Great Britain has formally declared war, and it is said in avery quarter there is now a race to see which of the allied Powers can get to Constantinople first.

German strategy apparently has falled in both France and Russia. The drive to

in both France and Russia. The drive to the coast from Ostend is now admittedly blocked, and a new attempt through the

region from Ypres and Dixmude has been checked. More significant still is the fact that Russians are now on German soil.

The Germans have re-formed their lines after the retreat from Poland, but the Russian avalanche has not been checked.

The most sensational news told of the efeat of the British squadron off the

harbor but little damaged and reporting a loss of only two men. Their officers esti-mated the British loss at more than 1000

Two movements of the main German

COURSE OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

THE WEEK IN

WASHINGTON

Interesting and Important Events In National Capital During Legislative Vacation.

Washington has devoted the major part of the week trying to decide whether the Democrats or the Republicans would control the House in the next Congress. With substantial gains in the Senate, Administration leaders professed to ses In the election results a great Democratic victory. "The victory was an overwhelming one for the Democrats," said Postmaster General Burleson on Wednesday, after he had conferred with President Wilson. "It was the first time in the history of the country that the party in power won the House after revising the tariff, except at the time of the Dingley tariff, when the Spanish war was on and the party in power had the Journal. dvantage of patriotism."

Foliticians are indulging in much speculation as to the Republican Presidential possibilities for 1916. Two candidates are looming up strong as a result of Tues-day's elections. They are Governor-elect Charles S. Whitman, of New York, and Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, who won the Governorship in Pennsylvania by a mafority that surprised Democrats and Re-

those through which Great Britain is passing, soulal questions are postponed to peaceful times. When peace comes we may see mutual respect and consideration, engendered by war experiences, governing the relations of the aristocracy and the democracy, for be it remembered that the British aristocrat is not brutal and the British democracy a democracy is ordinarily not of the militant type.—Bosordinarily not of the militant type.—Boston Transcript.

Let every American learn to shoot a can conquest is so reckless that the of-ficial outline of a couple of first rate invasions is shown to one of our leading citizens the Damoclean sword hangs by a slender thread. Give the armor plate makers the United States Treasury. Sound the bold toosin, and everything else out of which a sound can be besten or blown or squeezed. These are par-lous times. The warning has been given. Our blood will be upon our own heads if we neglect to defend ourselves and by that neglect encourage European and Asiatic rapacity. - Louisville Courier-

INDICTED DIRECTORS

The indictment of II directors, past and present, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, comes hard upon the discussions before the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning a raise in freight rates for Jority that surprised Democrats and Republicans. Others being discussed in connection with the 1916 contest include Representative Frank B. Willis, of Oblo, who defeated Governor Cox in 'hat State: Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; Myron T. Herrick, retiring American Ambassador to France, and Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court.

In an effort to stop the spread of the onlistion of the name of Charles S.

Mellen, the assumption being that Mr.

Mellen has been granted immunity. Against this the Union protests. On the other hand the Hartford Post and the

New York Sun consider the indictment and the ignominy of criminal prosecution an undue hardship for men who, it is admitted, are not of the criminal class. The point made by the Sun is of particu-

lar interest because the entire prosecu-tion is considered as an indication of a change of moral ideals in business.

"About a score of honest and honorable men of business," say the Sun, "are

subjected to all the annoyance and to more or less of the ignominy attending

criminal prosecutions in order that new moral concepts may be established and new interpretations of law tested."

Indictment of Il directors and former directors of the New Haven Railroad for

violations of the Sherman anti-trust law

law."-New York World.



GOOD NIGHT! foot and mouth disease among cattle the Government put several States under quarantine. The Secretary of Agricul-ture declares that the outbreak of the disease is the worst ever known in the United States, Congress will be asked for an emergency appropriation, it is said, to finance the campaign against the

disease.

President Wilson took steps on Wednesday to preserve order in the strike zone of Arkansas. Troops were ordered to the territory in the vicinity of Fort Smith. and the President issued a proclamation directing the soldiers to carry out the mandates of the United States Court to maintain order in the zone. In the procla-mation the President urges the troops to "act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplish-ment of their duty."

The Comptroller of the Currency an-

nounced that New York banks charging more than 5 per cent, on secured call loans had agreed to reduce their rates to

October's export balance in favor of American trade will amount to \$60,000,000, according to an announcement by the Department of Commerce. This would show an increase, it was explained, of \$44,000.000 over September's balance. Acting Secretary of State Lansing on

Tuesday served notice on the German cruiser Geier, which had been in the har-ber of Honolulu since October 15, that she must leave the harbor before a fixed date, which was kept secret, or be in-terned until the end of the war. On the following day information reached Wash-ington that two Japanese warships were off shore from Honolulu keeping watch for the little German craft.

General Carransa was notified by the State Department on Monday that the soldiers and marines under command of General Funston will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until the American Government receives the guarantes it has de-manded respecting Vera Cruz. The United States has demanded that amnesty shall be granted to Mexicans who have held office under the American ad-ministration at Vera Crus and that there shall be no duplication in the collection of customs and taxes at Vara Cruz.

FOOTNOTES ON THE WAR

There is but one race which bids fair to gain a little from it all-the Jewish. If the Czar, so often faithless, keep his word this time there may be a great change for the unhappy Jews among his subjects. Having been permitted to die for the Little Father only as private soldiers, they are now to furnish officers for the nlaughter, and there are intimations of other distinctions and privileges. In Germany, too, some bare of race seem to have been ist down in the war; and the Casr has held out hopes of a Polish renationalization as well. allustion as well.

Here are perhaps some brands to be snatched from the burning-but what trifies, if we survey the whole world!— New York Evening Post.

Both British aristocracy and British democracy are on trial in this war. The aristocracy, or certainly the wesliby classes, furnish the majority of officers to the army and navy. A man must a considerable private means to be tortable as an officer, for the pay is musti in comparison with profusational and sould demands. The casualty lists bear witness to the courage and devotion of helicis ediners. Sritish democracy is thing up the ranks of "Elizbear's army,"

Causes of Tuesday's Results-Responsibilities That Now Confront

When foreign hunger for Ameri- have so far come to hand, to indicate Roosevelt and his party.

Many Republican papers, including the Boston Transcript, the New York Tri-bune and the Ohio State Journal, are agreed that the Republican success car-ries with it certain perils. The fight for progressivism within the party must be continued, in order that Penrose, Gal-linger and their kind may not stand before the public as representing the spirit of Republicanism. Penross is regarded as a heavy handicap by reason of what the country at large believes him to be —the personification of a generally discredited kind of politics.

A mistake will be made if the Penroses and the Cannons construe what has happened as their victory. They wrecked their party two years ago. The spirit of their leadership was condemned at the polls not only by a plurality for Wilson, but by a larger popular vote for Colonel Roosevelt than for Mr. Taft.—New York

The country rebelled at that peculiar aloofness in Mr. Wilson's character which made him willing to experiment with the whole structure of business life, regard-less of the losses and suffering which might come to hundreds of thousands of individuals. Those disarrangements gave him little personal concern. He drove credit into its hiding places, crippled industry and trade and threw men out of work with no more feeling than he would have shown in working out a problem in

He allowed Congress to elaborate plans for recasting methods of business, even after the depression caused by tariff leg-islation had become acute. He permitted the railroads to be starved, although confessing that if they were not prosperous few other industries could be expected to prosper. Last summer he began to realize the danger of his course. But it was too late.—New York Tribune.

It is too early yet to analyze satisfactorily the causes which led to such a general reverse. But of the three ex-ceptionally important measures passed by the last Congress one, the currency act, has the country's full approval; the second, the anti-trust legislation, has awakened real interest neither one way nor the other; the third is the tariff. This is the only one that could have awakened party antagonism, the only one that has or could have made itself felt in influence adverse to business and ntinued amployment.-Baltimore News.

Mr. Wilson has not altogether escaped the penalty of success which the country so often visits upon a President in the second year of his term. Even though he has shown and maintained his mastery over a fractious Congress and has shaped its action to his will, even though he has in leas than two years carried through a program of legislation un-equaled in variety, scope and import-ance in the record of any other President's complete term, even though he has won and deserved the gratitude of the country for keeping us out of the war with Mexico at this most critical time, in the election held Tuesday, even though New York Times.

To have a real raison d'etre, the Progressive party would have to be both more radical as regards its specific program, and more conservative in its gen-eral expressions of purpose, than it has actually been. As it stands, it promises nothing that cannot be achieved without it, and yet suggests indefinite possibilities of dangerous innevation.—New York

is evidence of this Administration's con-viction that corporate guilt necessarily is personal guilt, and of the Administra-tion's purpose that lawbreaking of this character shall be followed by punish-ment.—Richmond Times-Dispatch. In districts where the protection issue was unclouded the Republicans made great gains. The Democratic majority in the House has narrowly escaped anni-The indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury against il directors or ex-directors of the New Haven Railroad forms by all odds the most important action ever taken toward making guilt personal under the Sherman anti-trust hilation. The Democrats foolishly pitted the personal popularity of the President against the real issues before the peo-



THE ELECTIONS

The mid-term elections held throughout the country last Tuesday are considered, by the editorial writers whose opinions many things, but it is noticeable in many cases that the significance ascribed to the election is largely colored by the policles of the paper which happens to point it out. Thus Democratic papers generally assert that the retention of a majority in an off-year election is a positive triumph for President Wilson and his fellow-workers; Republican organs, jubilant in victory, are certain that the election por-tends a complete repudiation of Democ-racy in 1816; between them the fate of the Progressive party is cheerfully announced Progressive party is cheerfully announced as oblivion. Comment on the elections in Pennsylvasia are concerned chiefly with the triumph of the party, personal questions being largely put by the board. The case is summed up by the Boston Transcript, which prides itself on its Republicanism, when it says: "It is the Republican cause, not the candidate, for whom Pennsylvania has rolled up over whom Pennsylvania has rolled up over 200,000 majority." The New York Sun, in the same vein, sarcastically says:
"Thank God for Wilson! Thank Wilson and his tariff for Penrose." Yet the Evening Sun calls the real tragedy of the election not the return of Penrose, but the "moral bankruptcy" of Theodore

Evening Post.

ple, and they have lost.—Washington Post.



THE NEWER FREEDOM

From the New York Tribune

THE PRESS ON PROSPERITY

Nation-Wide Optimism Over Present Conditions and the Promise

for the Future. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion concerning the reasons for prosperity, but there is no disagreement as to its certainty. Even before the election editorial representatives of all parties were marshaling fact and figure to prove that prosperity was already here. Optimism of a sane variety was expressed in every quarter, regardless of political adherence. The cotton question continues to bob up occasionally; but its bobbings are comparatively serens, and Southern editors seem to be particularly grateful to Congress for having forced the South to work out its own destiny in the matter of its great staple. The demand for American manufactures from abroad continues, and each new order, from belligerent or neutral, is hailed joy fully by the press of the section which supplies that order. Trade with South America is now looked upon by editorial writers as something much harder to gain than was first imagined; but as the Atlanta Constitution has it, there is "encouraging news of the right and left

sult. Northwest and throughout the nation. A. Mills, president of the First National ank, says "the country and the Administration are all right fundamentally and financially." Mr. Mills is an apostle of good times. He does not lose sight of the \$30,000,000 which this section of the country will receive this year for its grain. Oregon Daily Journal.

Above the bleatings of the campaign alarmiats is heard the voice of hard busiin the election held Tuesday, even though Congress has been saved, the verdict is news, such as increased exports, increasent favorable to him or to his party.— ing tonnage of railroad traffic; orders for goods and material, reopening of factories and mills, floating of new enterprises and calls for labor. The only trouble is that some business men, like folks we hear about once in awhile, are enjoying ill health.—Grand Rapids Press,

> If any person thinks that the crazy chemes for cotton relief, which certain Congressmen proposed, were the prod-uct of unanimous thought, he needs only to look over the abler Southern news-papers. The South, if we interpret the Atlanta Constitution aright, is not prostrated because the Government declined to give specific financial aid. knows that co-operation with the other parts of the country is possible. But more than this, it has confidence in its own ability.-Indianapolis News.

> Chairman Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, professes great confidence in the industrial future of his country. Hecause of war or in spite of war, our "opportunities for progress and ruccess are greater than ever before."— New York World.

> > EDITORIAL BREVITIES

At least Dector Ellot cannot be called a foe to German culture; no man has done more to bring German influences into American education, and the first chair of Germanic culture in America was the one which he established at Harvard In view of his record it is hardly worth while to accuse him of being unduly biased toward England.—Springfield Re-

England seems to be totally incapable of devising any means of getting George B. Shaw out on the firing line.—Los Angeles Express.

"The forts of Paris are impregnable," says La Patrie, a French newspaper. Antworp is said to have been the best fortified city in the world—Augusta (Provided city in the world—Augusta

Ruinous as the war is, it is a matter of course that the foundations of great private fortunes are being laid; in the froubled waters there is always fixhing for the bold and lucky, t great fortunes will date from ilie?-Springfield Republican.

Mr. Quing proves himself something of

is the only thing we have gotten out of it.—Florida Times-Union.

The Ottoman is beginning to look more

M. Maeterlinck, who lately counseled the pursuit of the bluebird for happiness, now advocates the burning of Berlin for revenge. That's what war will do to the kindest poet.-New York World.

As a patriotic measure England has forbidden the importation of sugar. By and by England may become so patriotic that we shall have to resort to forcible feeding .- Grand Rapids Press.

Small boys cannot see why they should learn geography until Colonel Roosevelt and the other great powers get through changing the maps.—Chicago News.

Is the Kaiser also going to take Allah into his firm?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

VARIOUS TOPICS The question of making laws to regulate marriage so as to rule out the unfit from that relation is going to keep alive until something is done. One of these days it will blossom into a law that will sult from these conferences that will conmake unlawful the marriage of defectives, either of mind or body. There is a great opposition to it, but there is a the New York and Liverpool cotton exwings of business from all along the in-dustrial line." Following the election, in which the swing to Republicanism was There is a feeling that humanity should largely explained by tariff and unemployment, papers supporting the Administration and those opposed to it agree in promising prosperity as a general re-

Why should any one think of closing an important Colorado industry that is doing its part toward meeting an industrial situation marked by increasing unemployment? The proposal is too absurd for serious consideration. It is for the interest of the mine owners and operators, their employes and the public that the mines be kept open. The Colorado government has appeared to very poor advantage ever since the beginning of the trouble. Its failure to protect its citizens and their property interests is a repreach to the State and a sufficient justification for keeping United States soldiers on the ground as long as their presence is required to make life and property safe. The question of closing the mines is one for the owners, not the

President, to decide.

Why is it, in the face of prompt and vigorous action in Arkansas, that the Federal Government dawdles with the strike situation in Colorado? Now that the campaign has closed perhaps we may hope for a strong hand raised not for one aids or the other, but in the interest of law and order and honest work.-Bos ton Transcript.

Incessant drill at sea or at stations like Guantanamo had been the practice of the North Atlantic fleet before Secretary Daniels took charge. Whether our navy is a great or a small one, the American people have a right to expect that it shall remain true to its traditions as ship for ship and man for man the most thorough-going and efficient in the world.—Boston Herald. Then why this appalling deterioration

of the youth of the Commonwealth? In casting around for a specific cause, we are impressed by a third phenomenon which seems to go along with the in-crease in juvenile crine and the cor-responding increase in State and school supervision. This is the notorious and lamentable decrease in parental oversight of the young. Fathers and mothers are more and more being relieved of their natural responsibilities by the State, and in the same ratio they are either being shorn of their authority or they are vol-untarily abdicating it. Compared with conditions half a generation ago there is practically no control in the home by the parents of children.—Detroit Free

Professor Jenks, of New York City University, said in a recent lecture that the war would force radical changes in our laws governing the admission of aliens, and he added: "Immediately following this war we will have a flood of immigration such as this country has never seen." Nothing now furnishes a suf-ficient basis for this confident prediction. Unless the war continues until the na-tions are utterly exhausted most of the men left will be needed at home. The work of destruction must be followed by that of restoration. There is no probability that the close of the conflict will find Engiand, France and Russia at the end of their resources and no certainty that Correction will be unable to make that Germany will be unable to under-take the task of re-establishing her in-dustries. No one can tell what the fu-ture has in store, but if the war should end much earlier than now seems prob-Mr. Quinn proves himself something of an adjectiver and a very volcanic vocabulator by saying: "William Jennings Bryan, whose unabackled tongue flings open the floodgates of his thoughts, sausing a glorious explosion of cloquence of winged words to be poured out with slinching facts from the concentrated intellect, wielding the countpoisance of truth with the strong triumphant argument of persuasion and convincing knowledge of the topics of the times."—Dayton Journal.

The Daited States has spent \$2,000,000,000 in propersision for war during the last lates for the influence of the last lates has spent \$2,000,000,000 in propersision for war during the last lates for the latest of prevent the adharge upon the blic The influential situation in the United States does not warrant any increase in a warrant any increase

AND FINANCE

Significant Developments of the Week In the World of Stocks and Bonds.

The already confident feeling in the inancial community increased during the last week, which was marked by a continued easier tone in the money markets in this country and by a larger volume of trading both in open and private markets. This trading is now the largest since the stock exchanges were closed. Another influence is to be seen in the conferences which have been held in Washington between international bankers on plans for taking care of American obligations abroad, the opening of the stock exchanges both here and in Europe, the resumption of trading on the cotton exchanges and other general plans to put business back on a normal basis. Bankers believe that something definite will residerably help general conditions.

The bankers in conference agreed that with the opening of the 12 new Federal 000,000 cotton pool fund to relieve the cotton situation in the South, to which bankers and manufacturers throughout

defeat of the British squadron off the South American coast, The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the flagship Good Hope disappeared in the darkness, badly damaged. The Glasgow and the converted liner Otranto took refuge in Coronel harbor, Chill. They were followed there by the Leipsic and Dresden. The Scharnhorst, Gnelsenau and Nurnberg afterward appeared in Valparaise harbor but little damaged and recording a

neet were reported, one of a raid on the British coast and the other of a blockade of the Gulf of Finland. In the former, designed to lure the British patrol into the North Sea, the British submarine D-5 was destroyed. The German armored cruiser Yorck was sunk by a mine in home waters near the naval base of Wilhelmshaven.

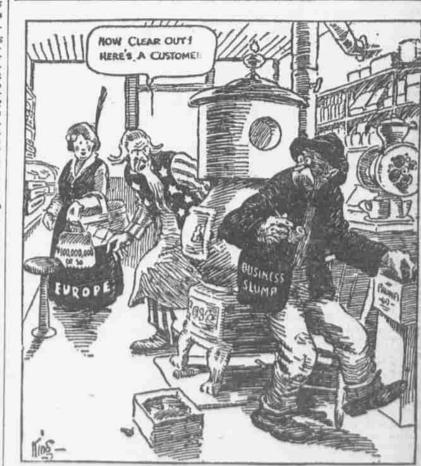
The Koenigsberg was put out of action in the Indian Ocean, according to a London report. The Karlsruhe destroyed a merchantman off the Brazilian coast. Turkish operations consisted of sinking

a Russian cruiser in the Black Sea, sink-ing 19 transports, shelling the cities of Odessa and Theodosia, and land conflicts with the Russian troops, which have crossed the Caucasian border. A Turkish raid on Egypt has been pooh-poohed by Great Britain, which has a large force ready to meet such an invasian. However, it is said 2000 Bedouins has crossed the border and 200,000 Turks are massed ready for the stroke. The Russian fleet has driven the Turkish squadron, including the former German cruiser Goeben, back to its base in the Bosporus, ac-cording to the Russian Admiralty.

In Belgium the week saw the definite abandonment by the Germans of the crossings of the Yser River, between Nieuport and Dixmude, in consequence of the floods caused by the opening of the dykes. However, there was no evidence that they had relinquished their plan to reach Dunkirk and Calais. They merely withdrew further inland and concentrated their efforts to break the Allies' lines at Ypres, between Dixmude and the River Lys. The fighting in this region was severe all the week, resulting in slight gains by the Kalser's forces in their efforts to encircle Ypres on the north, east and

south.

The Germans rushed heavy land and



NO TIME FOR CHAIR WARMING

the country will subscribe, further advanced this week. The Federal Reserve Board, which has the big pool in charge. received information from many sections of the country that their subscriptions were ready. In this city a committee of nine presidents of banks and trust companies was appointed to take charge of the collection of the \$10,000,000 allotment

of Philadelphia. The statement of earnings of the Pennsylvania system for September and for the first nine months of the fiscal year was tasued. The September showing was somewhat below that of August, but it

Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1914, showed operating revenue of \$97,411,441, compared with \$101,046,182 last year. The compared with \$101,000,128 last year. The surplus for the pear was \$6,545,523, against \$10,372,558 in the previous year. The company earned 4.50 per cent on \$152,017.144 common stock in the year, compared with 7.28 per cent on \$152,017.-324 stock last year. Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the di-vision of the Interstate Commerce Com-mission having charge of the physical vai-

vision of the Interstate Commerce Com-mission having charge of the physical valuntion of railroads, expressed the opinion that the work will not be scompleted until July, 1918. naval forces to Bruges, from which point they fortified the canal to the coast at Zeebrugge. It was reported that they brought up several submarines over

Southward, the Allies repuised violent attacks at Arras and Roye. On the Aisne, the French were hard pressed by repeated German assaults, which twice drove them across the river near Spissons and Vailly.

On the French right wing, there was no important change, the Kalsar's efforts to cut off the forts of Verdun and Tout meeting strong opposition. In the Versea there was much fighting, back and forth, the French regaining some lost ground. The German army of invasion in Poland

somewhat below that of August, but it was much better than for July. The total operating revenue for the mosth was \$22,583,075. This was about \$3,700,000 amaller than for the same month of last year.

The annual report of the Bultimore and Ohio for the year anding June \$3, 1214.

foward the centre the Can's forces have continued vigurous pursuit of the retreating Germans.

Beorganized behind strong entrauntments in East Prunsis, the Kaiser's forces have resumed the offensive, but without making any gains egainst the Eussian advance, which again has penetrated tierman territory. The Germans are back to their original battle line from Lyck to Biala. Burlin has admitted retreat from Bortin has admitted retreat from

Angio-Japanese forces have should by on Teleg-Tan and the gardens has been compelled to came its section to compeguate of heavy leasure.